

individual. Earlier this month, I had the opportunity to meet with about 90 students from St. Angela School. On June 2, many of these same students along with their teachers and families will be holding a special mass and liturgy for Father Browne. I was pleased to meet the students and their chaperones and am grateful that I was asked by them to officially recognize Father Browne on his anniversary. It is always privilege to pay tribute to someone who is so well respected by members of the community.

As a former seminarian, I feel a certain affinity with Father Browne. Although our paths have differed, I am pleased that Father Browne and I are able to share a constituency. I commend him for his work and faith and wish him continued success in his role as a religious leader.

I ask my colleagues to please join me in offering heartfelt congratulations to Father George Browne on this momentous milestone.

12TH ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF
NATIONAL MISSING CHILDREN'S
DAY

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mark the 12th annual observance of National Missing Children's Day and to recognize Child Quest International, Inc., a San Jose based nonprofit organization, for all of their tireless efforts on behalf of missing children. As of this year, Child Quest International has assisted in the recovery of 1,016 missing children.

More than 1,000,000 children are reported missing in the United States each year and between 20,000 and 50,000 of those remain missing for more than 1 year. Child Quest International was founded in 1990 and formed to protect and recover missing, abused, and exploited children. Child Quest International works to successfully reunite missing children with their families and to provide support and referral services to children who have been abused and exploited.

Child Quest International assists families 24 hours a day, 365 days a year through a nationwide toll-free number. Its caseworkers all have criminal justice backgrounds with the expertise to investigate cases and provide technical assistance and counseling to families. They have a worldwide photo distribution network over which they can distribute posters and flyers. They are able to do mass and direct mailings and utilize mass media such as television, radio, newspapers, billboards, and bus signs. Child Quest International differs from other nonprofit organizations, in that it also utilizes new technologies such as computer information networks and computer digitized photographs.

Child Quest International also provides support and referral services for families worldwide in the following areas: abused and exploited children, Grandparents' rights, and missing adults. They provide mediation services for parents and children and referrals for counseling and therapy. Child Quest International is also very active in education and prevention through TV and radio programs, public service announcements, presentations

at schools, service clubs, and community events, and such services as the S.T.O.P. kidnapping program.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to commend Child Quest International for its dedication to the protection and recovery of missing, abused, and exploited children on this 12th annual observance of National Missing Children's Day.

IN HONOR OF SISTER M. HELEN
RITA FOR HER 65 YEARS AS SIS-
TER OF ST. JOSEPH

HON. ROBERT MENEDEZ

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. MENEDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sister M. Helen Rita, S.S.J., for her 65 years of dedication to God and the community. A 12 noon mass will be held in her honor at St. Andrew's Church on June 4, 1995 with a reception to follow afterward.

Sister M. Helen Rita, a native of Pennsylvania, entered the Sisters of St. Joseph at Chestnut Hill on Sept. 10, 1930. She has been a teacher at the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, PA and Newark. She was also a teacher at the Diocese of Charlotte in North Carolina.

Sister Rita has been a teacher at the St. Andrew School for 29 years. She is a wonderful person who has shared her knowledge and love with those around her. Her dedication to the children is second to none. She has shown the children love, compassion, and understanding.

Sister Rita is a loving and caring person and I am proud to have her as one of my constituents. She has worked hard to mold and shape the young minds of our children. Her tireless efforts and support is very much appreciated.

Please join me in honoring such a great person. Sister M. Helen Rita has been an inspiration to us all. Her dedication and love will never be forgotten. May God bless her and may her wisdom and love be an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT B. LEWIS

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize an outstanding teacher, coach, and principal as he retires from the Morley Stanwood school system. On June 5, 1995, Robert B. Lewis will retire from 30 years of service in Michigan junior and senior high schools.

Bob taught classes in industrial arts throughout his teaching career, and students in his classes found they were learning from a truly gifted instructor. Their work was described by other industrial arts instructors as unbelievable. Under his tutelage, students earned award after award at both local and State level competitions constructing canoes, model ships, carvings, and furniture.

But Bob's commitment to Michigan's youth did not end with the end of the schoolday. After the last class bell rang, he spent his time as a coach of both football and basketball

teams. Throughout his career he coached team after team to victory. In Ellsworth, MI, his basketball team finished their 1966 season with 16 wins, 3 losses, and a league championship.

But Bob's capabilities reached far beyond both teaching and coaching, to administration. In 1992, Bob became the principal of Pickford Junior-Senior High School, in Michigan's Upper Peninsula, and here he once again demonstrated his enormous capacity for leadership. During his tenure on the other side of the desk, Bob earned a reputation as an exceptionally fair and clear-minded administrator. Teachers and students alike appreciated and admired his firm but fair approach to discipline as well as his unfailingly caring and generous nature toward his students and colleagues.

Mr. Speaker, Robert Lewis's love for and dedication to Michigan's youth is clear. He has consistently gone beyond what was expected or required to achieve excellence not only in teaching, but also in coaching and in administration. His reputation as a kind, honest, and hard-working public servant will reverberate through the halls of Michigan schools for many years to come. I know you will join me in recognizing his achievements and wishing him a satisfying retirement.

TRIBUTE TO MARLENE HOWARD,
BIG SISTER

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, in a few days, we will be honoring Marlene Howard on the occasion of her retirement from Big Brothers/Big Sisters of Monmouth County.

Many of my colleagues in the House of Representatives met Marlene during her days in Washington as the right hand to her husband, Jim Howard, former chairman of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee. She is affectionately and respectfully remembered by many in Washington, DC, as a driving force behind many initiatives that resulted in saving thousands of lives and improving the condition of millions of other lives.

Day after day, week after week, Marlene provided the gentle but persistent encouragement that helped Jim Howard gain enactment of anti-drunk-driving legislation, reduction in the speed limit, and other important highway safety measures. As a leader in the Congressional Wives Club, Marlene made sure the other congressional wives lobbied their husbands to vote for these life-saving bills.

She fought for other important causes, including increased funding for mental health programs, human rights and quality television programming for children. Without Marlene's initial and ongoing support, we would not have a flourishing congressional award for young people in New Jersey and elsewhere around the country.

Marlene's involvement in helping at-risk teenagers and children extends back to her days in Washington when she was on the advisory board of the Washington Metropolitan Area Big Sisters. She received the Special Recognition Award in 1982 for her outstanding service as a caseworker and as the most active volunteer on the advisory board. In November a year earlier, she was honored as

Woman of the Year by the Monmouth County, NJ, Big Sisters/Big Brothers where she has worked for 15 years.

Marlene has often quoted the phrase, "One person can make a difference," and she certainly has proven that in her own career of public and volunteer service. There is probably no more of a difficult undertaking than trying to help young people who come from troubled backgrounds. It takes great patience, determination, and love to set many such children on their Journey to productive, happy lives. Marlene certainly devoted herself to those especially heart-wrenching and complex cases and she has made a great difference in the lives of many, many young people.

It would be easy to expound further, but I think Marlene's career can be summed up by paraphrasing a slogan that was also used in a certain congressional campaign 15 years ago: "She cares about people, it's that simple." It's from that caring that so much good has sprung.

TEAM FROM DEAL JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL BEATS TONY PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN MATHEMATICS

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, that's a Washington Post headline about one of DC's much decorated junior high schools. Deal's seventh and eighth grades beat such schools as Sidwell Friends and the National Cathedral School in the 1995 MathCounts Contest. We love our private schools, but with public schools, D.C. has something to prove: That our public schools are brimming with smart youngsters and dedicated teachers and principals. A student from Jefferson Junior High, another public school, had one of the four highest scores in the city in the MathCounts contest.

Deal took the citywide mathematics championship the same way athletes win—through intensive training, advanced levels of competition, and diligent preparation. This D.C. public school also excels in many other areas. This spring Deal won both the citywide Spelling Bee and the Geography Bee.

Today, I join my colleagues in congratulating the Deal students, principal, teachers, and parents for their accomplishments, perseverance, and commitment, even beyond the classroom and the required study.

NO RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, May 25, 1995

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about the human rights situation in India. As we have reached the half-way point in our debate on the foreign aid authorization bill, this is a very appropriate time to raise this issue.

Tuesday night, the House approved my amendment to deny development aid to any

nation that votes against the United States more than 75 percent of the time at the United Nations. One of the countries that votes against us at the U.N. 80 to 90 percent of the time every year is India. It is no coincidence that India is also one of the world's worst human rights abusers. For years, I have criticized the atrocities committed by Indian security forces against Sikhs in Punjab, Muslims in Kashmir, and Christians in Nagaland. My strong feelings about this issue is one of the main reasons I offered my amendment. Any country that consistently votes against us at the U.N. and systematically violates the human rights of innocent civilians should not be receiving foreign aid from us.

Indian security forces in Punjab and Kashmir routinely torture political prisoners, gang rape women, and abduct innocent people to demand ransoms from their families. In Kashmir, the army just this month burned to the ground a centuries old mosque during a Muslim holiday. They routinely burn down entire neighborhoods and villages. In Punjab, torture and murder victims are thrown into canals, usually with their hands and feet still tied. Dozens of bodies are found every time a canal is drained for repairs.

Mr. Speaker, we must demand that India respect the human rights of all people, and grant them freedom, democracy, and basic human rights. Until India stops the abuses and begins to vote with us, even occasionally, at the United Nations, we should not be giving that country our foreign aid.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD at this point a summary of human rights abuses in India prepared by my office, and a summary prepared by Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh of the Council of Khalistan, who has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Sikh people.

DON'T SUPPORT INDIAN TYRANNY WITH AMERICAN TAX DOLLARS

Here are some relevant facts about India and Indian-occupied Khalistan:

India votes against the United States at the United Nations 84 percent of the time, more than any other U.S. aid recipient.

India is helping Iran build up its military arsenal.

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Indian newspapers recently reported that 25,000 Sikhs were either cremated as "unclaimed bodies" or thrown in canals and rivers.

The White Paper on State Terrorism in Punjab cites S.S. Ray, Indian Ambassador to the U.S., as the "butcher of Bengal" and the "butcher of Punjab."

Over 41,000 cash bounties were paid to police officers for killing Sikhs, according to the US State Dept.

Over 120,000 Sikhs killed since 1984.
Over 150,000 Christians killed since 1947.
Over 43,000 Kashmiri Muslims killed since 1988.

Tens of thousands more languish in Indian prisons without charge or trial.

Amnesty International reports hundreds of Sikhs have disappeared.

Asia Watch reports "virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured."

Police operate over 200 torture centers (police stations) in Punjab, Khalistan.

Police routinely pick up Sikh youths and demand ransom of tens of thousands of rupees for their safe release. Otherwise, the youths are tortured and killed.

Sikhs who die of torture are listed as being killed in an "encounter" with the police.

Despite the recent repeal of TADA, the other "Black Laws", giving the regime

sweeping powers to detain anyone for any reason and kill Sikhs without fear of persecution, remain on the books.

India has not allowed Amnesty International to conduct an independent human-rights investigation in Punjab, Khalistan, since 1978.

India recently attacked an ancient mosque in Kashmir which houses the mausoleum of the venerated Sheik Nouruddin Wali. In December 1992, Hindus destroyed the Babri mosque in Ayodhya.

In June 1984, India attacked the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh Nation.

The Chicago Tribune reports that a nun was stabbed 36 times by right-wing Hindu fundamentalists. By these actions, India displays its religious intolerance.

The Indian newspaper Hitavada reported in November that the late Governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, was paid \$1.5 billion by the Indian regime to foment terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan, and in Kashmir.

The State Department says that the human-rights situation is getting worse.

INDIA'S NUCLEAR THREAT TO WORLD PEACE

India has recently announced successful tests of the Akash antiballistic missile, India's equivalent of the Patriot.

India has deployed Prithvi missiles, which have a range of 250 kilometers, on the Pakistani border and has successfully tested other missiles like Agni, Trishul, etc.

Last year, India launched the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle, which can be made to carry nuclear warheads.

India spends over 20 percent of its research and development budget on the development of nuclear weapons. Only 2 percent goes to education and health.

KHALISTAN'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION

No Sikh has ever signed the Indian constitution.

The Sikh leadership declared Khalistan independent on October 7, 1987.

The movement to liberate Khalistan is peaceful, democratic, and nonviolent.

Former Member of Parliament Simranjit Singh Mann has been held in a windowless cell for four months for the "crime" of speaking out for Khalistan.

The Supreme Court of India ruled that asking for Khalistan is not a crime.

According to India Abroad, 96 percent of the Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan did not vote in India's February 1992 elections there.

India has 500,000 troops in Punjab, occupied Khalistan, alone—more than Britain had in the entire subcontinent during its rule.

Khalistan, Kashmir, and Nagaland continue to be denied their right to self-determination.

India has 18 official languages. It is a polyglot like the former Soviet Union. It is not one country.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA AT A GLANCE: DISREGARD FOR RELIGIOUS SITES AND FIGURES

May 1995—Indian troops in Kashmir burn to the ground the centuries-old walnut wood mosque in Charar-e-Sharief, along with hundreds of homes around it.

December 1992—Hindu mobs destroy the historic Babri Mosque in Ayodhya as Indian troops stand by and watch.

December 1992—Gurdev Singh Kaonke, one of the most revered leaders of the Sikh religion, is arrested, tortured and killed in police custody.

June 1984—Indian soldiers launch an all out attack on the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest shrine of the Sikh religion. 38 other temples throughout Punjab are attacked, killing thousands of Sikhs.

WHAT HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS SAY

Asia Watch: "Virtually everyone detained in Punjab is tortured."